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the living wage. Of course, they do not claim to be original contributions to the field, yet they have considerable educational and propagandist value. English thought is indeed changing when the Rev. Dr. Carlyle, a pastor from the town of Oxford, can present in a few terse pages the causes of the present industrial unrest. Professor Urwick reviews the question of the efficiency standard of living; then Professor Hobhouse justifies the living wage from the economic viewpoint; Mr. Shann shows the disastrous effects of non-living wages; Dr. Slater discusses the vital relations of the living wage and trade unionism; Professor Macgregor makes a strong plea for profit sharing; and Mr. Mallon tells in an enlightening way of the working of the minimum wage regulations under the trades boards act of 1909. It is worth noting that women, Miss Rankin and Miss Smith (and remember women are more definitely affected by the new legislation) treat the matters of wage movements and legislation in Australia and the United States. On the whole the book, although not in any sense a scientific treatise or even a presentation of new facts and viewpoints, nevertheless does furnish a valuable popular review of the standard of life and living wage discussion now rife in England.

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INNES, ARTHUR D. *A History of England and the British Empire.* (4 vols.) Vols. I and II, pp. lxiv, 1092. Price, 6s. each. London: Messrs. Rivington, 1913.

Mr. Innes has attempted to place at the disposal of the general reader the more important results of the critical and monographic study of the last generation. Volume I deals with the period to 1485; II, 1485-1688; (III, 1689-1802; IV, 1802-1914). The scale of presentation is comparable in general to the *Short History of the English People* by John Richard Green, and the work of Mr. Innes is no less characteristic of the present generation than Green's work was typical of the temper of the seventies. The earlier work is dominated by its ardent enthusiasm for the struggle of democratic leaders with prerogative. The main interest lies in the establishment of the authority of Parliament, and perhaps it is for this reason that the narrative of the earlier period received so much attention from Green. Mr. Innes represents the newer school that is more dispassionately concerned with the evolution of modern society. There is less disposition to take sides, with either Crown or Parliament. The narrative thus unfolds the record of the British empire and not merely the history of the English people. The adoption of this definitely scientific point of view leads to the inclusion of constitutional and economic material that is frequently neglected entirely or subordinated to the narrative of political events. Mr. Innes has maintained a more just proportion in the treatment of these different elements. Footnotes and critical apparatus are not in evidence but the temper of the work is essentially critical and appears clearly in the text, most particularly with reference to economic and constitutional material. Mr. Innes has thus achieved the distinction of presenting to the general reader a vital and significant interpretation of English history.

The interpretation of English history must needs rest upon the view taken of the relations of the Crown and Parliament. The view taken will surely color one's judgment of all events, and, because no two historians can entirely agree upon these matters, the history that is the work of many hands necessarily suffers from confusion of judgment or from exclusion of much interpretation. The tone of Mr. Innes' History is best indicated by his attitude upon these issues, and at each juncture his opinion is distinctly modern and judicial. He holds no brief for Crown or for commons. The constitutional reforms of Henry II are carefully sketched and due credit given to the Crown. The origin of trial by jury is described, its probable Norman source mentioned, and distinctions drawn between the earlier and later uses of juries. The rise of Parliament is described in terms that denote a careful attempt to avoid anachronism by attributing to the struggles of the thirteenth century a "democratic" character in the modern sense of this term. Simon de Montfort is given due credit for his Parliament of 1265, but the significance of this step and the real accomplishment of Montfort's ideas is credited to Edward I. "The constitutionalism which created the model Parliament was not intended to limit the power of the Crown, but rather to provide a counterpoise to the greater barons" (I, p. 263). The establishment of the foundations of English liberty is thus definitely ascribed to the Crown; to monarchs that were seeking to resist the tyranny of baronial oligarchy by building up a government founded upon laws and defended by the knights and burgesses who might easily become the prey of the barons. The problems of Crown and Parliament in the Tudor and Stuart period are carefully and consistently handled. The judgment of the issues of the period is too complex for adequate statement within the compass of a review. The essence of the view taken is that the Tudors exercised in fact powers that were never actually accorded to the Crown in form. There were many possibilities of discord but they remained dormant. Innes feels that open criticism of the Crown in the latter years of Elizabeth was restrained in a large measure by respect for her achievements. James thus came to a country ripe for a revolt which was brought to an intense crisis by the efforts of the Stuarts to exercise, in a less discreet manner, powers that in their judgment were by long custom accorded to the Crown.

It may be that many will differ from Mr. Innes in his judgments of men and of events but none will hesitate to accord to him the credit of presenting an intelligent, sincere, and dispassionate interpretation of the great historical episodes. Mr. Innes writes in an unadorned and compressed style that is neither strikingly graceful nor distressingly plain. The most serious problem that will occur to the teacher will be the availability of the book for the higher classes in secondary schools. Because it is a more carefully considered kind of historical writing it would seem likely that it would be somewhat more difficult reading than Green, but whatever effort the general reader or student may feel, there can be no doubt that he will be adequately rewarded for his pains, if he reads conscientiously.

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